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INVENTION OF PRINTING.

The fourth Centennial Anniversary of the invention of Printing was celebrated in the Theatre Royal at Edinburg, on Wednesday, July 12, 1837. In the absence of Lord Jeffrey, occasioned by indisposition, Thomas Campbell, esq. presided. The following song was sung in the course of the evening by Mr. T. Hately—the music by Mr. George Croall.

When Liberty first sought a home on the earth,
No altar the goddess could find,
Till Art's greatest triumph to PRINTING gave birth,
And her temple she reared in the mind,
The phantom of ignorance shrunk from the sight,
And Tyranny's visage grew wan,
As wildly he traced in the volume of light
The pledge of redemption to Man.

All hail the return of the glorious day,
When Freedom her banner unfurled,
And sprang from the Press the Promethean ray
That dawned on a slumbering world!
When Science, exulting in freedom and might,
Unveiled to the nations her eye,
And waved from her tresses, refulgent in light,
A glory that never can die,

The mighty enchanter, whose magical key
Unlocked all the fountains of mind
The thought of the mighty in triumph set free
In cloistered confusion confined:
Th[illegible]ay of the poet, the lore of the sage,
[illegible]rst forth in obscurity's gloom;
And started to life in the wonderful page
The glories of Greece and of Rome

Great ark of our freedom, the Press we adore;
Our glory and power are in thee:
A voice thus hast wafted to Earth's farthest shore—
The shout of the great and the Free;
The slave's galling fetters are burst by thy might,
The Empire of Reason is thine,
And nations rejoice in the glorious light
Which flows from a fountain divine.

From the Watchman of the South.

AN INTERVIEW

BETWEEN MAJOR PONDERWELL AND CAPTAIN TARDY.

Major Ponderwell had just lit his candle and seated himself beside a blazing [illegible], to read the American Temperance U[illegible]on, when he heard a rapping at the door. On opening it, who should it be but his old and much esteemed friend, Captain Tardy! He had removed from the Major's neighborhood into an adjoining country, some twelve months previously, and was now on his first visit to his old and endeared friends. The Major received him with the utmost cordiality; and the most friendly salutations passed between himself and all the members of this interesting family. After an hour's cheerful conversation on miscellaneous topics, Captain Tardy, fixing his eye on a paper which lay on the mantel, said, what neatly printed periodical is that, Major?

Maj. P. That's the Journal of the American Temperance Union.

Capt. T. A Temperance Journal! Little did I imagine when I last conversed with you, that such reading would ever occupy your winter evenings.

Maj. P. Did you ever carefully read any of the numbers of this periodical?

Capt. T. Not I, indeed! my leisure hours are employed, I trust, in more profitable reading. I am really surprised to see a paper of this character in your house.

Maj. P. But, my friend, if you have never read even a single No. of it, how can you judge of its character and tendency? Is it fair—is it candid to condemn it unread, unheard?

Capt. T. Whenever I see a temperance book, pamphlet or paper, I immediately conclude at once it is stuffed with fanaticism, and of course I give it the go-bye.

Maj. P. Well, sir, this is cashiering in high style and in quite a summary way, even for a military man. Do you never suspect that you may be wanting in candor?

Capt. T. Major, what has turned your head? Did we not agree in the denunciation of all such publications, aye, and all temperance societies too?

Maj. P. We did. We were hand and glove—saw eye to eye, and were, in short, "*par nobile fratrum*," twin brothers in our opposition to the whole cause. But sir, my views are radically changed.

Capt. T. What a somerset is this! Almost equal to that which the politician sometimes turns. Pray sir, do tell me what has revolutionized your views? I am all agog to learn.

Maj. P. Why should I conceal any thing from you, my long-tried and bosom friend? I will frankly tell you all about the matter. You know old Mr. Lovegood's character?

Capt. T. Perfectly well: he loves to do good—he lives to do good. The very mention of his name excites a glow of affection in my heart towards this venerable patriarch.

Maj. P. All true, you have not exaggerated—not at all. His hoary head is indeed a crown of glory, because found in the way of uprightness. Well sir, shortly after you left the neighborhood, he sent a servant with a small packet to me—on opening it, I found it contained Dr. Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance, *several* Reports of the American Temperance Society, together with a variety of other documents and tracts on the same subject; and with all, a note from the old gentleman himself, written evidently with a hand tremulous, from extreme age.—Here my friend is the note itself, (drawing out his pocket book) for I've kept it with peculiar care. I wish its words were written on parchment, with indelible ink. I hope, however, they are engraven on my heart 'as with the pen of a diamond.'

Capt. T. I am anxius to hear it. Do read it, if you please.

Major P. reads as follows:

My dear Major—I know that you will not treat with lightness or neglect, a request from one whose friendship for you has been tested by many infallible proofs. My earnest request is, that you would read the sermons, reports, tracts, ect. now sent you, by old Nicholas, (a true temperance man.) Not only read them, but read them with deep attention, with earnest prayer for divine guidance; with a fixed purpose to receive the truth, and an inflexible determination to do your duty.

PONDER WELL the facts and statistics contained in these documents; and the appalling disclosures which they make in relation to the subject of intemperance. Do all this with the fear of God before your eyes, and with the judgment bar in full prospect. Remember that you are a professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, who went about *doing good*—who requires us to deny ourselves; and not suppose "*that gain is godliness.*" If it be morally wrong to manufacture ardent spirit, to be used as a drink, then sir, the gains accruing from this source are ill-gotten and you must give them up. They will never profit you or your children. "*The blessing of the Lord maketh rich; and he addeth no sorrow with it.*" Forget not the claims of humanity and religion. Suffer conscience not only to whisper, but to speak out. Do what reason and conscience and the Bible require at your hands in regard to the temperance enterprize. 'The time is short.' I feel as if I were writing to you from the very verge of a future world. "I must work while it is called day, the night cometh when no man can work." I feel as though I could not depart in peace, without making an effort to win you over to a cause dear, very dear to my heart. Could I see ardent spirit, as a drink, banished from all our borders, I should feel as did good old Simeon, when he said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." May God direct you, and give you decision of character.

Your friend, C. LOVEGOOD.

Hopewell, January 5, 1837.

Capt. T. Such a note, coming from such a man, makes one feel seriously. I almost wish I had not heard it read. The quiet of one's mind is disturbed by such solemn and pointed things.

Maj. P. Sir, it made me serious. Had that packet come from any other individual in the neighborhood, I would most probalby, have thrown it into some dark corner in the garret, for the amusement and comfort of the mice. But coming from Mr. Lovegood, with a note so serious, so benevolent, and with all, so scriptural and pointed, I felt that I must read the documents—yet I dreaded the light. But I went to work. I began with Beecher's Sermons, and read them through at one sitting. From their luminous pages a strong light shone upon my mind, and created there no little uneasiness, both as to the manufacture and the use of ardent spirit. I next took up one of the annual reports of the American Temperance Society: and there I saw such statistical revelations of the abominations, cruelties and black deeds flowing from the use of this beverage, as filled me with a horror not to be described: and there too, sir, I saw the great blessings, personal, domestic, civil and religious, growing out of Temperance Societies, so clearly set forth and so sustained by facts, as fully to satisfy my mind, that those much vilified societies had really effected an amazing amount of good. I retired to rest, but "*the thoughts upon my bed, and the visions of my head troubled me!*" I sometimes felt as if I ought to rise up and immediately extinguish the fires of my distillery. I knew and felt that I had been doing wrong as a man, but especially as a christian. Through these means, my dear Captain, have my views been totally altered.

Capt. T. Astonishing! I would just as soon have expected to find that huge rock deeply imbedded in the earth, at the corner of your granary, removed from its location, as to find you out of your former position touching this subject! What's to come next?

Maj. P. I hope next to witness a like change of sentiment and feeling in my good friend, Capt. Tardy. Our hands were united in attempts to pull down this cause, let them now be united in strenuous efforts to build it up.

Capt. T. My dear Major, thou art beside thyself. 'Much reading about temperance 'hath made thee mad!'

Maj. P. I am not mad, most noble captain, 'but speak forth the words of truth and soberness.'

Capt. T. You are a dealer in ardent spirit. Are you about to relinquish all the gain accruing from this source?

Maj. P. I have already done this.—More than eleven months have elapsed since I manufactured the last drop of alcohol—that principle of physical and moral ruin to thousands! I feel constrained to renounce all traffic in this commodity; and had its gains been ten times as great, I would have cheerfully resigned them all.

Capt. T. Well, I marvel at this—yes, almost as much as if I were to wake up in the morning and see the sun rising in the west. Give up this lucrative business! Well, sir, wonders will never cease. I suppose I will hear by and bye, that you are a member of the temperance society.

Maj. P. I have been a member for ten months.

Capt. T. I hope you are not rash in your efforts to advance the cause?

Maj. P. No, sir, not *rash;* but I am steadfast and thoroughgoing. My face is set as a flint against all use of alcohol as a drink. You know I used to say, that as I both dealt in this article and used it, they would never get my *sign-manual* affixed to their total abstinence pledge. The love of gain and some degree of fondness for ardent spirit as a beverage, blinded me for years: but light poured in so copiously on my mind's eye that I could no longer resist it. I was compelled to yield or be miserable.

Capt. T. Well, my friend, I have no doubt that you are perfectly honest in all your views and feelings on this subject; but really I can't go along with you. I regret that we should part company on any subject. We have generally agreed on all important points, in morals, religion and politics; and ever since we were at college together, I have respected your judgment greatly, but—but—but—

Maj. P. Dear captain, say nothing rashly. I am not without hopes of convincing you that you now occupy a false position. I know such is the structure of your mind, that you will eventually yield to the force of truth, and be won over to a cause involving all the dearest interests of man for both worlds!

Capt. T. I am aware of your powers of argument, but you'll find it a TARDY process to bring me over. BEZA

N. B. So soon as I shall have obtained the sequel of this dialogue, it shall be forwarded to the editor of the Watchman. B.

The Effects of Fear.—Some years since, while an American vessel of war was stationed at Norfolk, Va. Dr D——, an amiable and intelligent man, who acted as physician and surgeon to it, used frequently to lodge on shore, at the house of a respectable lady, to whose only son, a child of four or five years old, the doctor had become strongly attached from having discovered in him an extraordinary precocity, and an interesting disposition. After some months, the vessel was again ordered to sea, and Dr. D—— parted with his little favorite with great regret. More than a year had elapsed, when the same vessel returned to N——, when the Dr. repaired to the house of his landlady to see his little protege. The child flew to his embraces, delighted to see him. After the first caress was over, "Why, my dear boy," said Dr. D——, patting his head as he spoke, who has been powdering your hair?" "No body," replied the child, whose joy was changed to the most extravagant grief, and bursting into a passion of tears, he quitted the apartment. Dr. D—— sat in silent amazement, for the boy's hair was as white as the mountain snow. In a moment after, the mother entered, and when the first gratulations were over, he inquired the meaning of the late scene. Saying to her, "What have you been doing to your son's hair?" "Nothing," sobbed she, and following the child's example she left the room weeping. The next time he called, she was better able to account for the mystery, and informed him that a short time ago, she had been arodsed at midnight by the loud and piercing shrieks of her child; and on hastening to his bed, found him setting up in it; his countenance wild with horror, and the whole surface of his body dripping with cold perspiration. On being made sensible of her presence, in a confused and incoherent manner, he told her that he had been visited by a frightful dream.

The next day it was discovered that his hair was bleached as white as though he had lived a century. This mystery, for such it may certainly be considered, was not perfectly understood till about three years since, when by the dying confession of a relation who was to inherit the property of the child at his decease, it was confessed that on the night when the boy imagined he had been visited by a dream, he had himself made an attempt to strangle him, but was deterred from the commission of the deed by the terrific screams of the child.

OPINION OF DUELLING IN 1771.

Letter of the Emperor Joseph 2d, to General Falkenstine.

(Translated from the German for the Christian Statesman.)

Vienna, August 10, 1771.

General:—You will immediately arrest the Count de K—— and Captain W——. The Count is young, passionate, and influenced by wrong notions of birth, and a false sense of honor. Capt. W—— is an old soldier, who has a mania for adjusting every dispute with the sword and pistol, and who has received the challenge of the young Count with a warmth ill becoming his graver years. I will suffer no duelling in my army. I despise the principle of those who attempt to justify the practice, and who think there is any heroism in the murderous practice of running one another through the body in cold blood.

When I have officers who bravely expose themselves to every danger in facing the enemies of their country, and who at all times exhibit courage and resolution in attack and defence, they have my esteem and respect; the coolness with which they can meet death in the service of their country, redounds highly to their honor, and will entitle them to live in the grateful memory of their countrymen. But when men are to be found ready on the slightest cause, to sacrifice every thing to their hatred, vengeance, or a point of false honor, I cannot but despise them; in my eyes they are no better than the Roman gladiators of old. Order a court-martial to try these two officers; investigate the subject of their dispute with the impartiality which justice demands; and he who is guilty, let him be a sacrifice to the offended laws.

The practice of duelling is a barbarous custom, worthy only of the age of the Tamerlanes and Bajazetts, and a disgrace to our enlightened age and country. Do but think of the melancholy effects which it produces in private life, in the bosom of families, in hearts which nature has not made hardy enough to bear such losses. I will have it suppressed and punished even if it should deprive me of one half of my officers! There will be men enough left for the maintenance of the good cause—men who know how to unite the character of the hero with that of the good subject and the honest citizen; and these only are such as are actuated by a due regard to the laws of their country, and a proper respect for the feelings of the good and upright. JOSEPH.

NORTH CAROLINA ABROAD.

Miss Sedgewick, the authoress of the "Linwoods" and several other popular works, has the following notice of a party of North Carolinians whom she met at Saratoga Springs, last summer. It is extracted from an article in the Democratic Review, entitled "Leisure hours at Saratoga," and the incidents are not fictitious, but real:—

"The next morning enriched us with a large party from North Carolina. Fortunate is the state that can send forth such citizens to represent it. Intelligent and kind hearted, simple and direct in their manners, with what evident self-respect resting on the immovable foundation of intrinsic repectability, and the modesty and deference that spring from faith in the worth of others—a faith which is the well-spring of life to humanity. There was a young person of this party who was the centre of general interest. She was not beautiful, but she had a power to rivet and charm the eye beyond a regular and reigning beauty. There was a languor in her movements, and an abstractness in her expression, as if for her the soul of life was gone, or as if (for she was suffering from ill health) she were listening to the strain, "come away!" But when a voice she loved struck upon her ear, or a word touched her heart chords, she raised her heavy eye-lids, and a world glowing with sunshine, warmth and beauty, was revealed at a single glance. It reminded me of the child's pretty fancy that "the stars were holes cut to let the glory through." The morning after her arrival, one of the party asked her to sing, and her father—of all the admirers of her music the most enthusiastic, (as he should be,) brought her guitar. She took it, and without prelude or affected modesty, or fluttering anxiety, or real and painful bashfulness, she played Irish melodies, Scotch airs, and old English songs, such as "The harp that once through Tara's halls," the "Ingle-side," and "Oft in the stilly night,"—those household words, domestic treasures, holy spells that conjure up the dead, and pour melody over the soul from voices long silent.

When she began to sing it was some hour or two after breakfast, the hour of general dispersion. Her voice was a signal recall. The ladies came from their cells, and the gentleman poured in from the piazzas, till the drawing room was filled. There was not the slightest change in her manner. While there were murmurs of applause, sighs, eyes wet from memory's opened fountains, while those who only tolerated Italian music were betrayed into spontaneous admiration, she sung as if she were singing at twilight, in her own mother's parlour, as unconscious of listeners, and as sweetly, as the wood thrush in its deep solitude. Sure thought I,

"Sure something holy lodges in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air,
To testify his hidden residence."

And within that breast, as I afterwards found, was one of the most loving and trusting hearts ever made perfect through suffering."

A Singular Law Suit.—A prosecution for swindling has been instituted in Savannah, Geo. against a young man named Jesse L. Burkley, under the following singular circumstances. In 1825 the accused left his native village on a tour to the west, and after an absence of some considerable time, reports of his death reached his relatives from New Orleans—his property was accordingly made over by his guardian to his next of kin, under the firm belief that he was dead. Three years passed away without any doubt as regards his decease; but at last letters were received from New Orleans, purporting to come from the said Jesse L. Burkley, then in prison, and claiming his property. These letters were thought to be a forgery, and were not answered. A few months more elapsed, and the defendant in the prosecution appeared in *propria persona*, and demanded his property. His relatives denied that he was the genuine Jesse, and accordingly had him arrested as a swindler.

Individual Influence.—"No station, however private, can be uninfluential. Our words and our examples are often productive of most permanent effect when we least are conscious of it. We seat ourselves at our fire side and converse with those who are dearest to us, and to whom we are most dear, and our opinions are often adopted without examination. We talk to a friend, we transact business with an acquaintance, and all is forgotten, but we may have made impressions never to be erased. We may have given an impulse to a long series of causes and effects whose result may be important in time and eternity."

The fashion of wearing the hair long over the ears and eyes, was first brought about by a *cropped* convict who wished to hide the loss of the ears.

Hope is the last thing that dieth in man; and though it be exceedingly deceitful, yet it is of this good use for us, that while we are travelling through life, it conducts us an easier and more pleasant way to our journey's end.

To insinuate a thing prejudical to another, which we are not willing openly to avow, is a kind of mental assassination.

Opinions connected with our hopes of happiness, cannot be too strictly examined.

Permanent rest is not expected on the road; but at the end of the journey.

A couple of loafers in New York wagered their hats upon their comparative capabilities in the way of rum-drinking. One of them drank a pint. He won a hat, but lost his life. As the hat was worth more than the life, he was of course a gainer—and so was the public.

Louis.

Wealth, fame, influence [illegible] power, can none of them be attained without much pain and application.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, March 3.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill, and Mr. Strange concluded his remarks.

In the House of Representatives, as soon as the reports of committees and other morning business were over, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the rule appropriating this day to the discussion of private bills was suspended, for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bills. The pension appropriation bill was then taken up, and after a discussion of some length, the previous question was moved and seconded, and the main question being put, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Monday, March 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented the memorial of a large number of citizens of Virginia, remonstrating against exaction of specie in payments of postages. These memorialists state the fact that Stockton & Stokes, mail contractors, while they were in the receipt of specie kept in issue their own individual small notes. As being a matter appertaining to the Post Office, Mr. Clay moved to refer this memorial to the committee on that department. As being a matter of finance, Mr. Grundy was for referring it to the committee on finance. Mr. Clay said that wherever it went it would elicit no report, nor produce any remedy. Mr. Grundy's proposition prevailed.

Mr. Buchanan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the neutrality bill, passed a few days since by the House. The committee reported some amendments. One proposes to restrict the seizures, under the act, to arms and munitions of war. Another limits the proviso, (that the act shall not interfere with any trade carried on according to existing treaties and the law of nations,) to ships at sea. Another proposes to limit the operation of the bill to two years. There were two more, but very unimportant. Thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The pension appropriation bill (which passed the House on Saturday,) was read twice and referred to the committee of finance.

Mr Merrick occupied the remainder of this day's session of the Senate, in an able, eloquent, and forcible speech, in opposition to the Treasury Bank bill.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Morgan of Virginia, presented a resolution proposing such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as would render the carrying or accepting a challenge to a duel, fighting a duel, or aiding and assisting in a duel, &c. such an offence against the law of the land, as to make the offender ineligible to any office of honor or profit, under the government.

A motion being made by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, to lay this subject on the table, the Speaker remarked that the resolution, if it gave rise to debate, must lie over. And it lies over accordingly.

The day was consumed principally in the presentation of petitions and memorials.

Tuesday, March 6

In the Senate, Mr. Clayton, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill referred to them to prevent the giving or accepting of challenges to duels in the district of Columbia, with amendments, the principal one of which was the substituting for the penalty of death, from ten to twenty years' confinement in the penitentiary. The amendments were read, and the bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Niles offered the following, which, being objected to, lies over one day.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Post Master General be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence between their respective departments and the Metropolis Bank of the District, with a statement of facts touching the conduct of that Bank as a public depository and fiscal agent, and particularly in relation to the conduct of that bank in attempting to retain the public money in its possession to repay pretended claims not allowed by competent authority.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill, and the substitute for it offered by Mr. Rives.

Mr Norvell spoke two hours in favor of the bill. No other Senator rising to speak on the question—

Mr. Tallmadge remarked that several Senators were at present absent, he therefore moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow morning, with the understanding that the vote should then be taken on Mr. Rives's substitute.

Mr. Wright would consent to the delay, but preferred that the bill should be passed informally, that it might not loose its place in point of precedence.

Mr. Buchanan then rose, and said he had been waiting some time for an occasion on which it would be proper for him, in obedience to the instructions which he had received from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to move to postpone this bill till the next session of Congress. Mr. B.'s colleague (Mr. McKean) had told him that he thought the period for this motion had arrived several days ago. Mr. B. therefore now moved that this bill be postponed till the next session of Congress, with the understanding that the vote should be taken on this question to-morrow morning, prior to the vote on Mr. Rives's substitute; and Mr. B. called for the yeas and nays on his motion, which were ordered.

The bill was then informally passed over.

The bill to maintain our neutrality on the frontier was received from the House, taken up by the Senate, and on account of the supposed importance of the Senate's amendment, in which the House had non-concurred, (the amendment excluding the frontier conterminous trade from an appeal to treaties and the law of nations,) the bill was, for the present, laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan subsequently stated that he had consulted the Committee on Finance in relation to the amendment of the Senate, non-concurred in by the House, to the bill to maintain our frontier neutrality; and they had expressed the opinion that the Senate ought to insist on their amendment on account of its importance. He, therefore, moved that the bill be taken up, that the Senate do so insist, and appoint on their part a committee of conference, in case the House should insist on its non-concurrence.

These motions were severally and successively agreed to.

The Senate adjourned after an Executive session.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams and Mr. Fairfield presented petitions from citizens of Newark, in New-Jersey, praying that Congress would investigate the circumstances of the late duel. The rules having been suspended for the purpose—yeas 103, nays 43——both memorials were referred to the select committee appointed on that subject.

The Neutrality bill, as amended by the Senate, came up for consideration. The House agreed to all the amendments of the Senate but one, and the bill was sent back.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up and considered.

Wednesday, March 7.

In the Senate, more than two hours of the morning were spent in an interesting debate, which grew out of the presentation, by Mr. Tallmadge, of a memorial and remonstrance from the city of New York, signed by several thousand citizens, against the Sub-treasury bill, &c. This bill was then resumed, and the question being taken on Mr. Buchanan's motion to postpone it until the next session of Congress, the motion was negatived, ayes 23, noes 29. The question then recurring on Mr. Rives's substitute for the bill, Mr. Preston moved some amendments to the substitute, which led to a debate, before the conclusion of which, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a number of reports were made from committees; and, among other business, a joint resolution was passed without objection (and which also passed the Senate in the same manner) directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to cause the walls of the burnt Post Office building in this city to be taken down. A conference was agreed to with the Senate on the disagreeing votes respecting one of the Senate's amendments to the Neutrality Bill of the House. The residue of the day was spent in discussing the details of the Annual Civil List Appropriation Bill, without getting through the same.

Thursday, March 8.

In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses in relation to the proviso of the house in the neutrality bill, denying an appeal to treaties and the law of nations against the operation of the bill, reported that the committee had greed on a certain form for this part of the bill. The amendments agreed upon were read. Mr. B. stated, that by this agreement of the committee the Senate would secure the trade which they wished to secure, (by sea,) and that, in effect, they had adopted the proviso of the House. The Senate agreed to this report of the committee of conference.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sub Treasury bill.

Mr. Davis argued, at some length, against one of the suggested propositions of Mr. Preston, that the notes of non-specie-paying banks should be received temporarily by the government, as a dangerous precedent, and as probably not practically better than the provision of the substitute that such bills should be received when the banks should resume.

Mr. Niles spoke chiefly in reply to Mr. Davis, especially characterizing the banks as trading companies, with which the Government have nothing to do, and denying emphatically that the country was suffering distress or embarrassment.

Mr. Davis having briefly responded—

Mr. Preston said the proposed amendment, last discussed, was not before the Senate, but had been merely suggested. He hoped the question would now be taken on the amendment which he had actually offered in relation to the selection of the twenty-five deposite banks proposed by the substitute.

In accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Rives, and from information which he had obtained that most states own stock in one or more of their respective banks, Mr. P. withdrew the latter part of this amendment, so as to make it merely require that the deposite banks should be selected from those banks the stock of which is owned in whole or in part by the respective States in which they are situated.

Mr. Hubbard was understood to object to the withdrawal of the latter branch of the amendment; but Mr. Preston claimed the right of doing so; and the vote being taken on the amendment as modified, it was negatived, as follows—yeas 19 nays 32.

Mr. Bayard spoke on the subject at large, and in opposition to the original bill. Before he had concluded, he yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn, and, about 5 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, &c. proceeded to the orders of the day, and the bill relative to the northeastern boundary was taken up. After some time was spent in its consideration, the bill was committo the committee of foreign affairs.

Friday, Masch 9,

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners for the year 1838 was considered, ordered to be engrossed, and, by consent, read a third time, and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration ot the sub-Treasury bill.

Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Morris spoke on the subject generally, being opposed to the bill in its present form, but in favor of it with certain modifications.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, who expressed his desire to speak to-morrow, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Howard, the House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses respecting the amendment to the neutrality bill

Mr. H. then stated and explained the compromise which had taken place in the committee of conference, and the result to which they had arrived. After debate, the previous question was put, and carried; and the main question, viz: on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference, was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 105, nays 51. So the House concurred with the committee in their report.

The Chair thereupon announced that, the House having received official intimation that the Senate had previously concurred in the same report, the bill was passed.

The following extract is copied from the Frederick Times and Democratic Advocate, an able Van Buren paper in Maryland:

"Common sense must admit that Democracy cannot mean one thing *yesterday* and another *to-day!* Principles are as immutable as the laws of Heaven. Whilst our Chief Magistrate and our party leaders steered the good old Democratic vessel in the plain beaten track which our fathers traversed, the eagle of victory never failed to perch on its banner. But false prophets have arisen among us!!—They have preached their illusory creed to the multitude until blind infatuation has led *even them* astray, and cast the Democratic vessel upon shoals and breakers. These false prophets are the Ultraists and Radicals who have sworn extermination to the Banking System, and vowed that our prosperous country should recede back to hard money barbarism instead of progressing onwards to increased prosperity and more dazzling greatness. They contend for a hard money government which can never be secured until all the banks are broken, every branch of American industry and enterprise paralysed and deadened, and the property of every man, woman and child, made worthless by its depreciation.

These ignorant, disorganising theorists would banish all bank notes however sound, and all credits however substantial—which unwise, unsound and "revolutionary" doctrines would ultimately fill the country with spurious shin plasters doomed to die on the hands of the poor and needy. These are not the doctrines which our fathers preached. They are miserable heresies coined by designing demagogues to overflow the Democratic party, that they may climb into power upon the re-organization of parties which must take place at its dissolution. Indeed, the Democratic party is already dissolved, and the ligaments which bound it together scattered to the four winds of Heaven, unless Mr Van Buren re-embraces the principles which he was induced to forsake by the counsels of corrupt advisers."

A REMINISCENCE.

The Journals of the old Congres of the United States, furnish an instance of the manner in which *Duelling* cases used to be settled.

It appears that one Mr. Gunning Bedford, felt himself aggrieved at something said in debate by Mr. Sergeant, the father, we believe, of the present Mr. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia. On the 12th June, 1777, Mr. Sergeant laid before Congress a challenge which he had received from Mr. Bedford. On the 13th, a resolution was passed directing Mr. Bedford to be summoned before Congress to "answer for his conduct."

On the 14th Mr. Bedford appeared and was permitted to speak in his own justification. The House then immediately passed a resolution that Mr. B. "is expected to ask pardon of the house and of the member." Mr. B. was again called in, and the resolution being read to him, "he asked pardon of the house and of the member," and, thereupon, was dismissed, and the matter ended. This was in the good old days of the good old fathers of the republic. Such a case now would require a month to settle, and produce, perhaps, three or four duels.

Alexandria Gazette.

Indians.—From a letter recently transmitted by the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, we learn, that the whole number of Indians in the United States and on the frontier, is 332,498. Of these 49,365 are yet on the east of the Mississippi, 51,327 have emigrated from the east to the west side of that river, and that there are 231,806 of the "indiginous tribes within *striking* distance of the western frontier."

We have no doubt that our frontier settlers will ultimately feel that these degraded and cheated hordes are within "striking distance," and at a period not far distant. The heartless policy of those who, after oppressing and defrauding those poor creatures are continuing their blind scheme of concentrating them on our frontier, will yet, we fear, recoil on the heads of the innocent and unoffending. Seventy thousand warriors, thrown together, as they soon will be, on the west of the Mississippi, will be terrible instruments in the hands of a competent chief to avenge the grievous wrongs of the Red man. Our crooked policy is likely to produce a fearful retribution, in which the innocent are as liable to suffer as the guilty. We will hope, however, while we may: the ways of Heaven are inscrutable, and our fears for the result may be ill-founded; but we err in our estimate of its justice if the oppressors of the Indian race shall pass unpunished, even in this life. *Newbern Spec.*

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States very properly refused to attend the funeral of Mr. Cilley, giving as a reason that he was killed in the act of violating the laws of both God and man. The Columbia Times says that if Congress had acted in a similar manner, it would have gone further to stamp their seal of reprobation upon the practice of duelling than all the resolutions they can pass for the next year.

The Assembly of New Jersey have passed a bill to abolish capital punishments in certain cases. The bill recognizes three degrees of murder—the first to be punished with death, the second with solitary imprisonment for life at hard labor, and the third imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years.

The Elizabeth City Phœnix remarks with much point, that "were it not for the United States Bank the administration papers would be utterly run aground. For the last seven years, they have banged, and banged, and banged away at it, and the only thing they have done is to cover themselves in smoke! smoke! smoke!"

Question for the People.—If Gen. Jackson deserved great credit for *paying off the National debt* during the eight years of his administration, what degree of censure should be attached to Mr. Van Buren for *creating another National debt*, to the amount of the millions of treasury notes already issued by the Government, during the first year of his *reign?*

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By an officer of the army, just arrived from the interior, we learn (says the St. Augustine Herald, 23d ult.) the capture of about 400 Indian warriors, in a north easterly direction, by Gen. Jesup. It is said the first party were captured by the army, and they acted as guides which led to the capture of the second. After their capture they requested permission to go out and bring in their families, which Gen. Jesup refused, but suffered a few only to go for that purpose.

This report came from Tampa, and is confirmed by express from Fort Mellon at Picolata.

Hayti.—By Capt. Lovell, of the schr. L'Orient, arrived yesterday in 21 days from Port au Prince, we learn that the difficulties existing between the Island and France had been adjusted, and that President Boyer had issued a proclamation to that effect. *N. Y. Courier.*

Coast of Africa.—Authentic accounts received yesterday from the Gold Coast state that an insurrection of the blacks had broken out at Elmina, a Dutch settlement not far from Cape Coast; and that the Governor, who had sallied forth against them with 300 men, was, together with every individual under his command, either killed or taken prisoner. This calamitous event, as may naturally be supposed, had thrown the merchants belonging to the other settlements on that coast into a state of the greatest alarm.

FROM THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

The Albany Argus gives the following as official, from letters dated Buffalo, February 28.

On Monday, parties of civilians in the employ of the United States, under the direction of Col. Worth, were despatched for the double object of ferreting out the property stolen from the arsenal at Batavia and gaining intelligence. They were soon on the track, and seized a quantity of powder, (18 kegs,) several pieces of artillery, and a quantity of grape, canister, and round shot; but before a detachment of regulars could reach the spot, the mob overpowered the small guard of volunteers, and regained possession of the plunder.

It resulted, however, in giving Col. Worth certain information of another and more formidable attempt to be made that night. His command was immediately in motion, and reached the headquarters of the adventurers (at Comstock, 8 miles up the lake shore,) by 10 at night. There he found about 300 men unarmed; but undoubtedly of the party. In the course of the night, it was discovered that they had formed a camp on the ice about six miles higher up, equidistant between the two shores. Thither Colonel W. despatched a detachment of about thirty, accompanied by a few civil officers.

On approaching, the party stood to their arms and made show of fight; but, after a brief parley, grounded their arms. They numbered only some 70; but were to have been joined in the morning by the whole force, and the grand attack was to have been made on Tuesday evening. Col. W. got possession of about 250 stands of arms, 50 pikes, 4 pieces of cannon, swords, pistols, &c. and an ample supply of ammunition. The barracks were burnt, and the adventurers marched to our shore, where all except five, the principals in the affair, were permitted to return bootless back to their homes.

The city guards, a fine corps under Mackay, promptly and handsomely, at the request of Col. W. turned out to occupy the military stations in Buffalo and the vicinity during his absence.

All was quiet above, as high as Detroit; from whence official accounts are as late as the 24th.

MEXICO.—We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 5th inst., that an arrival from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to 20th ult. brings information "that a French squadron consisting of fourteen vessels, was daily expected at that port from the West Indies, to enforce the claims of the French government upon that Republic, and that arrangements were being made to give them a warm reception, in the event of a commencement of hostilities. Mexican papers to the 12th ult., have been received, but they contain no political news of interest. It was rumored at Vera Cruz that the State of Zacatecas and a portion of the government troops had revolted and declared in favor of a federal government, but nothing positive had transpired in relation to their plan of operations."

The Royal Exchange in London was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 10th of January. This extensive commercial building was the most magnificent in Europe. The operations of the engines were retarded by the cold. The building was insured for £65,000, but cannot be replaced for less than £150,000

The winter palace of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, at St. Petersburg, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th December.

The Italian Opera House, in Paris, was also destroyed by fire on the morning of the 15th of January. The acting manager of the Opera House, and five firemen were killed.

Warsaw, Dec. 19.—A courier has arrived from Moscow, with intelligence that the Russian army in the Caucasus, commanded by the Baron de Rosen in person, has met with a severe check between Derbent and Rouinaki.

The horsemen of the tribe called the Tchetcneuse led on by Russian and Polish officers, deserters from the Imperial army, fell unexpectedly on the Russian columns as they were moving towards their winter quarters. The Russians are said to have lost 2,000 men.

The Emperor, on receiving the news, immediately dismissed General Hozen the chief of the staff.—The first is placed in the council of the Senate—the punishment in Russia for generals who have shown want of capacity; and the second is placed at the disposal of the Minister of War. General Golovin has been succeeded by General Schypol, a harsh man, who has no faith in any thing but the knout. General Fest is the only officer of the late staff remaining, and who has been left on account of the numerous wounds he received in the combat."

The packet ship Cambridge at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 16th January.

The Earl of Eldon died lately at his residence in Picadilly, in the 87th year of his age. He was the oldest peer in the House of Lords, with the exception of Lord Lynedoch.

Parliament re-assembled on the 16th January.—The attention of this body, it is said, will be chiefly directed, for the present, to the affairs in Canada.

Both the tory and liberal papers are favorable to a humane and conciliatory course towards the Canadians.

The Spanish Government is alarmed for the preservation of the Island of Cuba, where revolutionary symptoms have manifested themselves. A small squadron has been ordered from Terrol for the Havana.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 16.

House of Representatives,
5th March, 1838

Mr. Editor—In the Recorder of the 16th of February last, you published a letter of mine to one of my constituents, in which you have done great injustice to your readers and to me. I hope not intentionally, but by falling into error, from speeches made in the Senate of the United States, relative to the amount of money standing to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in the Commonwealth Bank in Boston when it stopped payment. I stated that I had called and examined into the facts, and found that less than $40,000 was standing to the credit of the Secretary. The sum was $39,639; and for that sum a bond on good personal security for $500,000 was on file. Such was the fact. That was all that the Secretary had control over, and the Secretary states the fact in the report, on page 5, which is in the hand of my friend Mr. Parks, and you can there see the error you fell into in your article. The sums you mention was money deposited by officers who had drawn it for certain purposes out of the Treasury, and some of the money never had come into the treasury. I stated the fact correctly so far as they were known and the treasury was concerned. You say that Madam Rumour said that the President, Cashier and Directors had all the money, and were security, and all failed. I will not contradict your Madam Rumour, who every body knows never tells the truth. But that record by which I am governed does contradict that statement. I hope you will be as ready to correct your error, when you see the report, which confirms what I said, as you were to pounce upon me through mistake; if so it will be satisfactory; if not I will set myself right before the people.

As to the Commonwealth Bank, I learn that the President, Directors and Cashier are all indicted for making a false statement of their affairs. I hope if guilty they may all suffer. It is but one more of the many bank corruptions that are daily developing themselves, and still there are men who hold on upon them as the keepers of the people's money. Let but the one hundreth part of the bank villany be known, and the people will decide where their money shall not go, as well as where it shall go.

Yours truly,
W. MONTGOMERY.

We very readily publish the above letter from the Honorable Dr. Montgomery, as we shall always do any thing which he may wish to communicate to his constituents; and we assure the Doctor that it would give us much more pleasure to correct an error into which we might inadvertantly have fallen relative to any matter with which he is connected, than it would to "pounce upon him." For the purpose of enabling us to do so, we have availed ourselves of the copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury placed in the hands of Mr. Parks; we have carefully perused it, and brought our statement to the test of a comparison; but instead of detecting errors, we find every item in our statement fully sustained. The matter is so plain that there is no room for mistake, and we are at a loss to conceive the motive which could have induced the honorable gentleman to place himself before his constituents in the position which he occupies. In his letter of the 30th of January, he sets out with the professed purpose of correcting misrepresentations; but in doing so he seemed to forget that it was as necessary to tell the *whole truth*, as *nothing but* the truth; and that omission we endeavored to supply. Previous to the publication of his letter we had said nothing about the matter, therefore it could not have been *our* misrepresentations he intended to correct; but the Raleigh Star had said, that at the time of the failure of the Commonwealth Bank there was in it, of money belonging to the government, the sum of 350,000 dollars. For the purpose of screening from censure either the Government or the Bank (we do not know which,) the Doctor endeavored to create the belief that the Whig press in his district had greatly magnified the amount, and therefore said, he had made it his business to examine into the facts, and found that "less than $40,000 was in that bank at the time of its failure." Now this we knew to be otherwise stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and we gave the amounts of the several sums standing to the credit of the different disbursing officers; all of which amounted in the aggregate to 339,537 dollars—nearly equalling the amount originally stated in the Star. This exposition seems to have placed the Doctor in a position somewhat unpleasant, and he endeavors to crawl out of it by varying his expression. Before, the "*government deposites*" were "less than $40,000;" now it is the sum "standing to the credit of *the Secretary of the Treasury*" that is below that amount! "This is a fact," he says, and refers us to page 5 of the Secretary's report. Well, let us look at the report, page 5.

"The sum now standing to the credit of the *Treasurer*"—[The Doctor seems to have forgot that there are two officers in the government, the one called the *Secretary of the Treasury*, who has the general superintendence of the affairs of the treasury, and the *Treasurer*, under whose more immediate care the money is placed]—"The sum now standing to the credit of the Treasurer is $39,636."

But in page 5 the Secretary further says, "Other sums in said bank, standing to the credit of certain collecting and disbursing officers, as well as the Post Office Department, may also be considered, in some senses, as public money of the United States, and are therefore added," though over them, he says, he had no control, as they either had not entered the treasury, or were "drawn out by requisitions from *other departments*." These sums he goes on to enumerate, as follows:

"The amount reported as standing to the credit of the Collector is $65,941.

"Other amounts, to the credit of the late Pension Agency, are, in the aggregate, $154,848.

"By a letter received from Robert G. Shaw, Esq., one of the commissioners for building the custom-house at Boston, it appears that the sum remaining on deposite to the credit of those commissioners in the Commonwealth Bank is about $70,000.

"By the last bank returns, the sum of $1,119 is reported as standing to the credit of Major H. K. Craig, of the Ordnance Department, and $346 to the credit of Paymaster D. S. Townsend.

"The amount which stands to the credit of the Post Office Department is $7,644."

Now this expose of the Secretary of the Treasury agrees precisely with the statement made in our first article; where, then, is our error? The Doctor says—"The sums you mention was money deposited by officers who had drawn it for certain purposes out of the treasury, and some of the money never had come into the treasury." Precisely so; but it was "public money" nevertheless: and knowing this, can the honorable gentleman say that he "stated the fact correctly," when he told his constituents that the "government deposites" in the Commonwealth Bank at the time of its failure, were "*less* than 40,000"?

With respect to the security for all this money we are not yet much enlightened. We said before that we did not expect to get much assistance from the Secretary's report, and therefore have not been disappointed. The Secretary says, that "the Treasurer's deposite ($39,636) is secured by the responsibility, not only of the bank and the priority belonging to the United States, but by a bond for half a million of dollars, with securities who were *considered* sufficient to meet the whole amount." "The United States," he goes on to say, "it is *supposed*, are secured for the other deposites, not only by the same guarantees, but by the responsibility of the officers making the deposites, and any collateral and separate bonds they may have taken on account of them." But the Secretary does not say that these officers *have* taken any "collateral and separate bonds;" and we cannot suppose that officers making deposites in a regularly authorized deposite bank are themselves responsible for the amount. Madam Rumour, therefore, whatever may be her propensity for lying, may in this instance have spoken the truth, any thing which appears in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now, having made this plain statement of the matter, we should like to know wherein we have done injustice either to the people or to Doctor Mongomery. It had been stated in several of the public journals of the country, that at the time of the failure of the Commonwealth Bank, there were deposites in it of the public money to the amount of 350,000 dollars. This the Doctor denied, and said the amount was "less than 40,000." Now whether he said this ignorantly, or with intent to deceive, we know not; but in either case, was it not our duty to state the facts correctly, if we had the opportunity of ascertaining them? We thought so; and therefore making use of the best lights we had, we gathered up the sums standing to the credit of the collectors of the revenue and the different disbursing officers of the government, and found them to amount to 339,537 dollars. We said then that we had not seen the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, but gathered our information from the debate in the Senate. Now we have the Secretary's report before us, and find that the sums standing to the credit of said receiving and disbursing officers amount to 339,534 dollars—differing with our first statement in the small sum only of *three dollars!* The Doctor has not attempted to show the incorrectness of a single item in our account; for he knows the attempt would be vain. He chooses rather to take shelter under a flimsy subterfuge; like the silly bird, imagining that if its head be covered its body is in safety. But the Doctor should recollect that we were not talking of how much money was placed to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, but how much of the public money was in the Commonwealth Bank at the time of its failure. The Doctor said "less than 40,000 dollars—we said "339,537 dollars." A wide difference certainly; but which approaches nighest to the truth? We appeal to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and find the sums there given amount to 339,534 dollars. It may be true that a portion of the sums mentioned are not under the control of the Secretary; we do not know that any of them are—indeed we suppose they are not, for the bank does not choose to pay its debts; but will the Doctor please to inform us which of the sums were not "public money?" Is it the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer? or of the Collector? or the Pension Agency? or the Commissioners for building the Custom-house? or the Ordnance department? or the Paymaster? or the Post Office department? We wait for a reply; satisfied that unless the Doctor shall explain this matter to his constituents in a more satisfactory manner than he yet has done, the charge of injustice lies at his door, not ours.

At the March term of the Superior Court for this county, just closed, judge TOOMER presiding, *Juba*, a slave belonging to Isaac Griffiths, was indicted for a rape committed on a young white woman, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 13th of April next.

We understand from the Register, that the North Carolina Journal at Fayetteville, has been purchased by a number of the friends of the Administration, and will shortly appear under the management of a new editor.

The Hon. William B. Shepard has been selected, by the Philanthropic Society, to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, in June next.

A report was for some days in circulation that General Scott had been accidentally killed by one of his own men; but we are gratified to see that the rumor has since been positively contradicted.

George K. Keim, Esq. of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, has been elected a member of Congress, without opposition, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, appointed minister to Austria.

It is stated that the Bank connected with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, will go into operation in October next, in the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee; the charter being complete, notwithstanding the refusal of the Legislature of Kentucky to grant the privilege.

Prospects of the Sub-Treasury Bill.—Some of the wise men in and about Congress, profess the belief that the final vote of the Senate will be a tie, if all the members are present, and that the President of that body, *as in duty bound*, will give the casting vote for the bill. But the Richmond Enquirer seems to think that the bill will be defeated in the House of Representatives, and cites a letter from Washington, in which it is estimated that the vote will be 111 for the bill, and 126 against it. Others, however, are of a different opinion, and think that the measure will be carried through by the influence of Executive patronage. Appointments to several important offices, it is said, are held open with that view, and it is doubted whether there be virtue enough to enable members to resist the tempting bait. Amid these conflicting opinions, we consider the fate of this favorite project of the office holders, as still remaining doubtful.

The Bambers, father and son, who were arrested in New York on the requisition of the British government, for shooting a police officer some years ago in Ireland, have been discharged. The Recorder said that the affidavits submitted to him clearly exculpated the prisoners from the charge alleged against them, and he had no hesitation in discharging them from custody. They were accordingly discharged forthwith, and were received by an immense crowd of their countrymen in the Park, with the most joyous acclamations at their safe delivery. Much doubt existed as to the constitutionality of the law under which the governor issued his order for their arrest.

The Newbern Spectator states, on the authority of an Irish gentleman who was neighbor to the Bambers when the affair took place, that the deceased policeman was in the act of stabbing old Mr. Bamber, when he was shot by the son, and therefore considers the act rather as meritorious than criminal.

A meeting of the officers of the Banks in the city of New York was held on the 28th ult. In their published report it is stated that they will be able to resume specie payments on the 15th of May next. From their report it appears that their liabilities, which on the 1st of January, 1837 amounted to 25,485,287 dollars, had been reduced on the 1st of January 1838, to 12,920,604 dollars. Foreign exchange being now below par, no obstacle appears likely to retard the resumption, unless it be the action of our own government.

Resolutions remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union, have passed in the Senate of Pennsylvania by a vote of 22 to 6.

A fire broke out in a large Pork establishment in Cincinnati on the 7th inst. which destroyed pork, lard, bacon, &c. of the estimated value of 100,000 dollars, besides several buildings and other property.

The temper of the British Government, in relation to the dissensions in Canada, we are happy to perceive, from all indications, is the best that could be expected towards those who have partaken in the late revolt. The Earl of Durham, the new Governor General, is it is said, a man of decision. But his powers, which are almost omnipotent, will be exercised with justice and moderation, if his own statement of what he considers to be his duty is to be received as an exposition of his intentions. It is with particular pleasure we learn that the Earl will come out with full power to grant a general Amnesty.—*Nat. Int.*

Fire in Petersburg.—On Wednesday evening the 28th ult., a fire broke out in a small building adjacent to the stables of the Bollingbrook Hotel. Before water could be obtained, the stables, built of wood, and filled with combustible materials, were enveloped in flames. The fire was soon communicated to the large brick building of William C. Boswell (formerly Walker's) which was partially, and to the brick lumber house of Anderson & Rives, which was wholly consumed. Several small wooden buildings in rear of the stables were also destroyed.

The Petersburg Intelligencer says: we have no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, who, in the execution of his diabolical purpose, chose the most vulnerable part of the town. We regret to learn, that two respectable citizens of our town, were most seriously injured at the fire.

We learn from General Hernandez, who passed through here on Tuesday last, on his way to Washington, and who came direct from Florida, that the operations against the Seminoles must soon close for the season, but that there is no prospect of the war's ending with the present campaign, unless, of which however the hope is slight, the distractions among themselves may induce a voluntary submission. No hostile movements had recently taken place. *Wilmington Adv.*

The President and Directors of the Lafayette Bank, Boston, have been indicted in the Municipal Court of that city for perjury, in making oath to false returns of the condition of the bank submitted to the Legislature.

A bill has just passed the Legislature of Indiana, making professional gambling, or the keeping of any sort of gambling bank or table, a Penitentiary offence.

A bill has passed the Kentucky Legislature, just adjourned, to relieve the Banks from the penalty of 12 per cent. upon all notes hereafter issued, and reducing it to 6 per cent. for not paying Specie. It also authorises the issue of notes of a less denomination than $5, but not under $1.

A proposition to force the Banks of Virginia to resume specie payments on a day named, has been rejected in the House of Delegates of that State, by a vote of 15 ayes to 111 noes.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
16 Friday,	6 6	5 54	
17 Saturday,	6 4	5 56	
18 Sunday,	6 3	5 57	First 3 1 17 morn
19 Monday,	6 2	5 58	Full 11 3 22 morn
20 Tuesday,	6 0	6 0	Last 19 1 13 morn
21 Wednesday	5 59	6 1	New 25 4 27 after.
22 Thursday,	5 58	6 2	

Notice to Contractors.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Thursday the 12th day of April next, the building of a Presbyterian Church in the town of Yancyville. The building to be forty feet long, and thirty feet wide, sixteen feet pitch, with galleries, and to be a framed house. Specifications of the plan will be exhibited on that day. Contractors desirous of undertaking such work would do well to attend.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
JAMES MEBANE,
THOMAS D. JOHNSTON,
PAUL A. HARALSON. } Commissioners.

March 15. 12—

To Bridge Builders.

THE undersigned commissioners will let to the lowest bidder, at the Store House of Bracken & Co. in this county, on Saturday the 31st instant, the building of a New Bridge over Haw River, at Ruffin's Mills.

A plan and specification will be shown by the Commissioners on the day of letting out the Bridge

CADWALLADER JONES,
JOHN TROLINGER,
MICHAEL HOLT,
JOHN BOON,
MICHAEL SHOFFNER. } Commissioners.

March 15. 12—

Bridge Notice.

AT the last term of Orange County Court, John Trolinger, Charles W. Johnston, John Foster, William Murray, and Thomas Bilbo were appointed Commissioners to examine the Bridge built by Michael Holt across Stinking Quarter, and report to next term whether said bridge is necessary to the public convenience, the materials of which it is built, and the cost of building. Notice is therefore given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Bridge on Monday the 16th of April next, for the purpose of making the examination and preparing their report.

March 15. 12—

To Builders.

THE building of a Brick Court House in Carthage, Moore county, is offered to contractors, who, after examining the subjoined plan and description, will send in sealed proposals to the Commissioners at Carthage, by the 1st day of May ensuing, when the contract must be closed to wit:

The dimensions of the house, 56 by 42 feet, two stories

The foundation to be of hewn rock, 2 feet above the surface, with a sufficient projection to prevent any injury from the falling of water off the eves, with as much of the foundation laid in lime mortar as shall be deemed necessary.

The pitch of the first story to be 10 feet in the clear, the external course of which is to be laid in lime mortar, and the wall to be 2 feet thick, the lower story to be divided by cross passages into four rooms, with brick walls, each room to be furnished with a fire place.

The cross passage to be 12 feet in the clear, the passage lengthwise to be 10 feet

The wall of the upper story to be 16 inches thick, totally laid in lime mortar, the pitch of which to be 13 feet in the clear, to be divided into three apartments; two jury rooms 9 feet in the clear lengthwise, with lathed and plastered partitions, a fireplace in each; and one or two fireplaces to the Court room.

All the rooms to be ceiled up to the chair board, and finished with plastering and white wash, except the rooms in the lower story, to be ceiled over head.

The jury rooms to be furnished with bench seats, and the court room to be furnished with bar, bench and tables, in such manner and style as the commissioners shall direct.

Each passage door to be furnished with folding shutters.

The house to have 30 windows, 24 lights, 10 by 12, with sash and glass over each passage door.

The cap sills and sills of each passage door and all the windows, to be of hewn rock

All the doors to be furnished with pannel shutters, and the windows of the lower story with folding, lined, pannelled shutters, with the necessary locks and fastenings.

One flight of stairs to be 5 feet in width.

The boxing and outside cornishing to be fire proof, and all the necessary cornish in the inside furnished.

All the doors to be furnished with best knob locks.

All the rooms below to be furnished with suitable desks and tables.

The sleepers and joists to be 10 by 4, 2 feet from centre to centre. The flooring of quarter plank, 1¼ inch.

The roof to be hipped, well supported and covered with zinc.

The external of the building to be painted red and pencilled.

Steps of hewn rock to be furnished each outside door.

All the wood work belonging to the building to be neatly painted.

The contractor to furnish all the materials and complete the building by the 1st day of August 1839, in a faithful and workmanlike manner.

The payments to be made in suitable instalments as the work progresses.

CORNELIUS DOWD, Sr.
WM. MURCHISON,
J. B. KELLY,
S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON, } Comm'rs.

N. B. Lumber can be had in the neighborhood at moderate prices, and rock can be had conveniently in great abundance.

March 16. 12—

MR CILLEY.

The following beautiful tribute to the memory of Mr. Cilley, was offered in the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of the Maine Senators, in announcing his untimely end:

Mr. President—I came into the Senate this morning exhausted and overwhelmed, to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you and to the Senate of the United States the sudden and lamented death of my friend and colleague, the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, a Representative from Maine, in the Congress of the United States.

At the last adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Cilley was in perfect health, full of hope and expectation of making himself useful in asserting and vindicating the violated rights of his State, and of distinguishing himself in the great questions which now so deeply agitate the public mind. Full of zeal and ardent patriotism, and of devotion to the great cause of human liberty and of human rights, he considered that a crisis had arisen when his country had a right to claim the services of her sons. He obeyed the call of his constituents, relinquishing the enjoyments of the domestic circle of a wife and three children. He is now a lifeless corpse; all his hopes are blasted and destroyed, and his constituents are deprived of the services of an able and faithful representative.

Mr. Cilley was a native of New Hampshire, and belonged to one of the most ancient and respectable families in that State. Patriotism and bravery were his inheritance. His grandfather was the distinguished patriot and brave officer of the Revolution, General Cilley; and his brother, Capt. Joseph Cilley, was the gallant leader of the heroic charge under Colonel Miller, at the battle of Bridgewater Heights, in the last war.

The deceased was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine, and by his superior talents and application attained a high standing at the bar in that State. He was a good lawyer, an able advocate, and a powerful debater.

From early life Mr. Cilley was ardently attached to the principles of free government; a zealous advocate of the rights of the *whole* people, and a determined opponent of the claim of the *few* to tyranize over the *many*.

In 1834, Mr. Cilley was elected to the House of Representatives in Maine, and in 1835 and 1836 was Speaker of that body, where his powers and love of country became so conspicuous, that in 1837 he was elected to Congress in a district in which the majority were his political opponents.

Of his conduct here, I need not speak, for all who hear me, and all who knew Mr. Cilley in the other end of the Capitol, will bear testimony to his ability, to his open, frank, and determined course, to the high order of his talents and powers as a debater, and to the respect and deference he paid to the rights of others.

As a man Mr. Cilley was warm, ardent, generous, noble; as a friend, true, faithful, abiding. He was in the meridian of his life, aged 35; the past was the earnest of the future.

In his death Maine has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and the nation is bereft of a devoted patriot, and an ardent, zealous supporter of its free institutions.

The sun which set upon the lifeless corpse of my late friend and colleague, rose bright and cheering upon his distant fireside circle, and the wife of his bosom blessed its glorious beams, and told her innocent children that it brought the return of their father one day nearer.

Alas! "nor wife nor children shall see him more." Who shall now penetrate that bereaved mansion, and witness the tears, the agony, the distraction of the widow and the fatherless? Mr. President, I cannot. May the Father of all mercies be their comforter and their supporter.

Of the cause and manner of the death of Mr. Cilley, I forbear to speak; but allow me to say, that it is my solemn conviction that he entertained no ill will, and intended no disrespect to Mr. Graves, in any thing that occurred, and that, in accepting the call, he did nothing more than he believed *indispensable*, to avoid disgrace to himself, to his family, and to his constituents.

Notice.

I HAVE thought proper to decline the Mercantile business in this place. Those indebted will please close their accounts by bond or otherwise, as no discretion with me can be exercised after a few days.

W. T. SHIELDS, *Agent for M. Moderwell.*

January 25. 05-

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash, which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow and Beeswax for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 29. 89

To Parents and Guardians.

THE subscriber having lately given notice that he had again taken the Hillsborough Femal Seminary under his immediate instruction and control, deems it due to the public now to state, that since the date of that advertisement, he has determined to remove from Hillsborough, and that his connexion with that Institution is, of course, dissolved. He trusts however, that his separation from the School will not injuriously affect its interests, as the ladies in whose care it is left are long tried and approved Instructresses. Their past diligence and success afford the best pledge for the conscientious discharge of their future labours. No better evidence need be given of the correct and critical nature of the mode of instruction pursued in this school, than the fact that its pupils are generally sought after, and highly approved as Instructresses in other schools.

The following statement of terms, &c. is repeated for the information of the public.

TERMS OF TUITION, *payable in advance.*

Literary branches, 1st Class (per ses.)	$17 00
2d and 3d do.	15 00
4th	12 50
Instruction on Piano and Guitar (each)	25 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Ornamental Needlework (Muslin)	3 00
Do. Do. (Crewel)	5 00
French Language	15 00

Lessons in Music and Painting are given by a competent and approved Instructress.

The French language is taught by a native of France—a gentleman every way qualified.

Board may be obtained in respectable families at $9 or $10 per month

A few boarders will be received into the family of the principal Instructress.

W. M. GREEN.

March 1. 10—3w

NOTICE.

To the Legatees of Thomas *Bird, deceased, (who have not come forward for their distibutive share of said estate.)*

THE Executor of Thomas Bird, deceased, having closed the estate, is prepared to pay over to those Legatees the amount willed to them, they are requested to apply for the same without delay, either in person, or by lawful attorney.

THOMAS REEVES, *Ex'r.*

February 26 10—

Land for Sale.

Some person may get a bargain in a TRACT of LAND, containing 400 Acres 12 miles North West from Hillsborough, and one-fourth of a mile from Mount Pleasant Academy, on the main road to High Rock.

THOMAS REEVES.

March 1 10—

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday the 7th day of March next, will be sold, at the house of the subscriber

all his Crop of Corn, Fodder and Oats:

Also, all his stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs; and a quantity Bacon.

Also, his Farming Utensils; together with his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security

JAMES GANT.

February 19 69—2w

For Sale.

A PAIR of Handsome MAHOGANY TABLES, suited for a small family. They have been but little used, and very well kept. Inquire at this office.

February 1. 06—

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on the 9th inst. it was ordered that the following ordinance be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks, with notice that the said ordinance will be in force from and after the 1st day of April next.

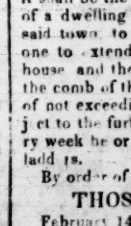
Section 15. *And be it further ordained*. That it shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of a dwelling house, store house or shop, in said town, to provide two sufficient ladders, one to extend and reach to the eves of the house, and the other to extend from thence to the comb of the roof thereof, under a penalty of not exceeding two dollars, and also be subject to the further penalty of one dollar for every week he or she shall neglect to provide said ladders.

By order of the Board,

THOS. CLANCY, *Town Clerk.*

February 14 08 3w

For Sale or Rent,



THAT well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goods store by Col. Wm. T. Shields, agent for Robert Moderwell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Court House, and in the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs 26 back. The main body of the building contains six rooms, and the wing two, with four fire places in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one or two outhouses it might be converted into a comfortable dwelling house for a family.

A Lot adjoining it on the north side, 30 feet in front, with two small Tenements upon it, may also be had with the above.

For terms apply to the present occupant.

January 18 04—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now lives, four miles south east of Hillsborough, containing 300 acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Smoke House, a good Barn, and other out houses. The Plantation is handsomely situated; is well watered, having two streams running through it, and several good springs; and has on it a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a quantity of first rate Meadow.

Also one other TRACT OF LAND containing 150 acres, two and a half miles from Chapel Hill, and adjoining William Barbee and others, well timbered.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to

AARON STRAYHORN.

February 8. 07—

Earthenware, China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER,

No. 35 Nassau Street, New York,

OFFERS for sale a Complete Assortment in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, January 9, 1838 06

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Lemay's Almanacks,

FOR 1838,

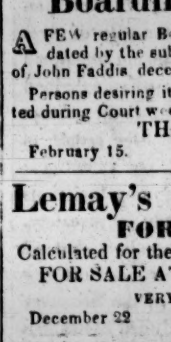
Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.



THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99

YEMEN,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, and perhaps at one or two other places a part of the cool season, the places not named; I wait for information from those who expect to put to him, that I may be able to select the best stands before I advertise him. The terms will be low, much more so than any horse of his value—to wit, 30 dollars to insure, and 25 dollars the season, which may be discharged by 20 dollars in the season. The season has now commenced, and will end the 10th of July. I request all those who intend to favor him with their custom, to put early; the advantages are many and great in raising early colts. For blood and performances, see bills.

JAMES MOORE.

January 25. 05—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

Charles Mason, vs *Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H Allen, dec'd* } Judgment

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Memucan Allen, one of the children and heir at law of Thomas H Allen deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Memucan Allen appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Person county, at the court house in Roxborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 3rd Monday in March next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Thomas H. Allen died seized and possessed, should not be sold; that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50 04—6w

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A General Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms—One Dollar and a half per annum in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers inclosing five dollars; nine for ten dollars, nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed (postage paid) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

Georgetown, D. C.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th of February last, a bound girl, by the name of SUSAN BASON, in the 13th year of her age. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me; be it understood, however, that no thanks will be given to the person restoring her. All persons are forbid harboring or employing her.

ROBERT TATE.

March 9. 11—p

Blanks *for sale at this Office.*

Tailoring Business.

REMOVAL.

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough esq. as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work. Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and he thinks he can insure it to be as well executed as any in the Southern country.

January 25. tf 05

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable

Dry Goods

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitflows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WILLIAM KIRKLAND & Son, to WILLIAM KIRKLAND & Co., and to the Estate of WM. KIRKLAND, deceased, are hereby notified that unless their accounts are settled by Cash, by the 1st day of May next, I shall be compelled to force their collection.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

February 2 06—4w

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26 93—

NEW SERIES OF THE

LITERARY OMNIBUS;

FURNISHING BOOKS BY MAIL AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE!!!

WALDIE'S Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favour. It has furnished for *two dollars and a half* reprints of London books which cost there over *fifty seven dollars! in addition* to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other periodical works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no further change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

Brown's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size. It will contain,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c, and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs of five individuals. To clubs of two individuals two dollars and a half, or five dollars for the two. Single mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the New Series commenced on the fifth of January, 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

☞ Postmasters and agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

☞ Editors of newspapers who receive this number, by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding a copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for twelve months.

Address post paid,

WILLIAM BROWN.

No. 50 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

January 18. 04—

Fall and Winter GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Fall and Winter supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Ioths, Cassimeres, Satinets,

French & English Merinos,

Figured Circassians,

Calicos,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cuttlery,
hot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

November 23. 97—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

John Burns & Co to the use of Mark Patterson, v. *Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H Allen dec'd.* } Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Memucan Allen, one of the children and heir at law of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Memucan Allen appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Person county, at the court house in Roxborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the third Monday in March next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Thomas H Allen died seized and possessed, should not be sold; that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 04—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

Nathaniel J. Palmer, vs. *Hardy Walters administrator of Thomas H. Allen dec'd.* } Judgment

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Memucan Allen, one of the children and heir at law of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Memucan Allen appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Person county, at the court house in Roxborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 3rd Monday in March next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Thomas H Allen died seized and possessed, should not be sold; that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 04—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

John W. Williams, to the use of Stephen M Dickins, vs. *Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H. Allen, dec'd.* } Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Memucan Allen, one of the children and heir at law of Thomas H Allen, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Memucan Allen appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Person county, at the court house in Roxborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the third Monday in March next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Thomas H Allen died seized and possessed, should not be sold; that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 95—

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are now engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to

Messrs. GRAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5 65—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A discount of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.